

Syria opposes U.N. truce observers

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Friday night held intensive talks on Lebanon but failed to overcome Syrian objections to the use of United Nations observers to monitor the Beirut ceasefire. A senior U.S. official told reporters that Syria opposed the use of an observer force affiliated to the U.N. apparently because it could lead to a situation where they would be used to separate hostile elements. The Syrian position was supported by Saudi Prince Bandar bin Sultan, a key ceasefire negotiator, who is his country's new ambassador in Washington. Mr. Shultz round of meetings on the Middle East also included talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

King cables good wishes to China, Cyprus and Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Chinese President Li Xian Nian on the anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The King also sent a cable of good wishes to the Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou on the occasion of Cyprus Independence Day. A similar cable was sent by the King to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on the occasion of the Nigerian Independence Day. In his cables, the King wished the leaders of these countries progress and prosperity for their people.

Korean minister arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — South Korean Minister of Construction Chong Ho Kin arrived Saturday in Amman on a two-day goodwill visit to Jordan during which he will meet with Prime Minister Jafar Badran, Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadeen, and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Wasri. The Korean minister will discuss commercial and trade relations as well as ways to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Romanian premier to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu will pay an official visit to Jordan in the first half of this month at the invitation of Prime Minister Jafar Badran, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Shagari inaugurated for second term

LAGOS (R) — President Shehu Shagari was inaugurated Saturday for a second and final four-year term, pledging to crack down on corruption and ensure prudent management of Nigeria's battered economy. Mr. Shagari, who won last August's presidential election with a four million majority, said: "Our task in the next four years will not more involve the erection of a system, but rather to ensure an efficient working of that system."

King Leopold III laid to rest

BRUSSELS (R) — With subdued eulogies stressing his humanity and suffering, Belgium Saturday quietly but respectfully buried its former king, Leopold III, and closed one of the most divisive chapters in the country's history.

Moi names new cabinet

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi Saturday appointed a new cabinet just five days after general elections aimed at purging the government of what he said were disloyal elements. The new cabinet comprises 23 ministers, three less than the last one, and includes five new faces, the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said.

INSIDE

- Israeli occupation of West Bank could last one hundred years, says Freij, page 2
- Belgian-Luxembourg delegation holds trade talks in Jordan, page 3
- Anti-missile campaign gathers strength in West Germany, page 4
- Constitution bears the heavy weight of a nation, page 5
- 'Also rans' strike back, page 6
- Tapline to abandon operations in Lebanon, page 7
- Three groups claim responsibility for Marseilles blast, page 8

Beirut seeks to consolidate shaky truce

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese army and rightist and leftist militia representatives worked on ways to consolidate their ceasefire Saturday as sniping continued in Beirut and gunmen were still reported to be blocking some roads.

The so-called Security Committee of army and militias, set up as part of the Saudi-mediated ceasefire agreement, discussed ways of exchanging people kidnapped by predominantly Christian rightists or leftist militias, according to a statement after the meeting. It was the committee's fourth session in four days, in a disused bank in no-man's-land between Christian, Druze and Shi'ite Muslim areas, but there were signs that its decisions were not being immediately implemented.

Sporadic sniper fire continued around Beirut's Muslim southern suburbs, keeping tension high and main roads almost deserted, despite the army and militia's calls for a total ceasefire, local residents reported.

The right-wing Falangist radio said a man was seriously wounded by a sniper's bullet in the mainly leftist suburb of Shiyah Saturday morning.

In another setback to the Security Committee's work, Lebanese and International Red Cross teams came under sniper fire in the mountains Saturday, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The Red Cross teams, following up a committee agreement, had gone to remove bodies of people killed in last month's warfare but were forced to turn back because of the gunfire. Shi'ite militia chief Nabih Berri later accused Falangist militiamen of setting up roadblocks on the Mediterranean coast road from Beirut south to Sidon Saturday in violation of an earlier Security Committee decision.

A Falangist militia spokesman denied there were any roadblocks on the road Saturday. But state-run Beirut Radio indicated there had been when it reported that roadblocks had been removed at 2

p.m. (1200 GMT).

The radio said the various militias were preparing lists of kidnapped people as a first step towards arranging their release as agreed by the committee. "But this takes time," the radio quoted an unnamed source as saying.

The various militias often resorted to kidnapping even before the latest outbreak of warfare a month ago.

About a thousand refugees turned up outside the presidential palace at Baabda, on a hillside overlooking Beirut, Saturday in protest at being unable to return to their homes.

The demonstrators said they were forced from their homes in the Shouf and Aley mountains southeast of Beirut by the recent fighting, in which Druze militias took control of much of the mountain region.

PLO calls for MNF withdrawal

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) called Saturday for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines and other members of the four-nation peacekeeping force from Lebanon.

The spokesman for the PLO's Executive Committee, Mohsen Abu Maizar, told reporters: "The PLO calls for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines and other forces from Lebanon because their presence constitutes a violation of Lebanon's independence and threatens security and peace in the Arab region."

Besides the U.S. Marines, other troops in the Multinational Force (MNF) are from France, Italy and Britain.

Lebanon asks all foreign military forces to leave, page 2

Soviets stage peace march

MOSCOW (R) — Thousands of people Saturday took to the streets of Moscow, marching placidly in carefully planned peace demonstrations apparently aimed at Western public opinion.

Students, middle-aged people and young soldiers, carrying anti-U.S. and pro-Soviet banners, set off from many corners of the city and converged in strictly-marched groups at six main meeting places where they were addressed by leading Soviet personalities.

Diplomats said the marches, precision-planned and closely watched by large numbers of plainclothes security men, were aimed at influencing Western public opinion.

They said the Kremlin had apparently abandoned hope of delaying through negotiation the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Instead it had opted for a campaign to influence Western Europeans.

One speaker, Yuri Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, quoted at length from this week's statement by Kremlin leader Yuri Andropov denouncing President Reagan and accusing the United States of leading the world towards a nuclear war.

The crowds waved well-prepared banners carrying slogans in Russian such as: "We resolutely rebuff the plans of NATO." "We support the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union" and "The aggressive plans of the U.S. and NATO are a threat to the safety of the world."

Nearby at the Lenin Stadium about 20,000 people gathered, chanting slogans.

PFLP leader says Beirut evacuation caused Fateh crisis

Habash calls for unity within PLO

BUDAPEST (R) — Palestinian leader George Habash Friday called for unity within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) but criticised it for not heeding calls for some factions for tougher policies.

Mr. Habash, a leading PLO ideologist, is on a visit to Hungary. The official MTI news agency reported that he met Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party's Central Committee, Friday.

MTI said Mr. Habash told a press conference that the current crisis within the PLO, a loose grouping of eight guerrilla factions headed by Yasser Arafat, had been caused by a rift within Mr.

Arafat's own Fateh group as a result of the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut a year ago.

Mr. Arafat has staked much of his prestige on peaceful efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, while the Syrian-backed faction within Fateh wants Mr. Arafat to take a tougher line.

MTI said Mr. Habash criticised the Palestinian movement for not relying heavily enough on what he called "democratic organisations" within the PLO such as his own PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), headed by Nayef Hawatmeh, which split from the PFLP in 1969.

Junblatt attacks PLO role in Shouf

MUKHTARA, Lebanon (R) — Druze leader Walid Junblatt Saturday accused Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat of sending guerrillas into the Druze-held Shouf mountains without his consent.

The guerrillas had come in posing as Lebanese leftists, but the Druze had already thrown most of them out and the rest would be gone in about a week, he added.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and a former ally of Mr. Junblatt, has said he is confident the Druze leader will let his men stay in the Shouf to launch attacks on the Israelis.

But Mr. Junblatt, speaking at a press conference at his family seat in the mountains 30 kilometres southeast of Beirut, said: "Lately the statements of Yasser Arafat are a little annoying... I don't like it. I just don't like it."

"We know that somebody — Mr. Arafat, unfortunately — is sabotaging our struggle. I wish Mr. Arafat would solve his own problems and leave us alone."

The Lebanese government, which fought Mr. Junblatt's Druze militiamen on the edges of the Shouf for three weeks last month, used Palestinian participation as a justification for saving the conflict was not a true civil war.

The fighting ended last Monday with a Saudi-mediated ceasefire agreement under which Lebanon's warring factions will meet to decide on the political future of the country.

Mr. Junblatt said that at the so-called national reconciliation conference he would press for either political secularisation or a reform of the way power is shared between the country's patchwork of religious groups.



A masked soldier of the Shi'ite Muslim militia 'Amal' keep watch in a Beirut suburb Saturday, the fifth day the latest ceasefire came into force (A.P. wirephoto)

Iraq defies Iranian threat to shipping

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq Saturday defied Iran's latest threat to disrupt shipping in the Gulf, through which most Middle East oil passes, while Kuwait said it would ask Algeria to revive its mediation efforts to end the Gulf War.

A senior Iraqi official, commenting on Iranian threats made Friday to restrict navigation through the Gulf or close the waterway by sealing the Strait of Hormuz, told Reuters: "Let them (Iran) try their luck and they will see what we will do." He did not elaborate.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the U.N. General Assembly in New York that Iran would block arms shipments for Iraq passing through the strait and said the Gulf would be closed in response to "any misguided adventure."

In Kuwait, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah said he would ask Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Benhammed Abdelghani, who arrives on Monday, to revive Algeria's mediation to end the three-year-old war.

On Sunday, Kuwait joins other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in three weeks of military manoeuvres in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to show determination to defend their sovereignty against any external threat.

The council, comprising Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar and Oman, which faces Iran across the Strait of Hormuz, was formed in 1981 in response to Iran's 1979 revolution and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In Tehran, foreign diplomats said they did not doubt that Iran meant what it said about restricting navigation in the Gulf or closing it completely.

Iran's supreme defence council, which sets war policy, met before Mr. Velayati's U.N. address and one of its members, Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said later it took decisions on Gulf protection and security.

Iranian threats to act against Gulf shipping intensified following reports in June that France was considering the delivery to Baghdad of five Super-Étendard planes armed with Exocet missiles which could be used to attack oil targets.

Any attempt by Iran to block the 38-kilometre wide Strait of Hormuz or hamper shipping could result in intervention by the United States, which has pledged to maintain safe passage for ships in the Gulf.

On the Gulf war battle front, the death toll in the west Iranian towns of Dezful and Andimeshk rose to 67 Saturday, following Iraqi missile attacks early Friday, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Kohl's planned visit to Jordan reflects solid ties, says Munz

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin next Wednesday, gains added importance since it is coming after the ceasefire in Lebanon and at "the height of excellent relations between Amman and Bonn," the West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, has said.

In an interview with the Jordan Times this week, Dr. Munz said: "We are looking forward to Chancellor Kohl's visit which would reflect the very close and good relationship existing between the Federal Republic of Germany and Jordan."

Mr. Kohl, who will start his three-country tour of the Middle East with a two-day visit to Jordan,

GCC begins war exercises today

BAHRAIN (R) — The six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Sunday begin military manoeuvres designed to show their determination to defend themselves against external threat. Ground units from GCC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Oman are taking part in the three-week exercise codenamed "Gazira (island) shield" with the UAE air force in a supportive role. The manoeuvres have been planned for several months, but they come at a critical time with Iran threatening to close the strategic Strait of Hormuz if its Gulf war enemy Iraq attacks Iranian oil exports. Iran has also warned it would no longer tolerate passage of ships carrying war materials to Arab Gulf ports for Iraq.

Palestine committee lauds King's efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine (AHCP) Saturday paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his efforts in serving the higher Arab interests and the rights of the Palestinian people.

A statement issued at the end of the AHCP monthly meeting in Amman also praised King Hussein's endeavours to explain the Palestinian issue and the dangers inherent in Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies during his recent tour of the Far East.

The statement also welcomed the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon and expressed the committee's hope that the "present efforts aimed at ending the sufferings of the Lebanese people will achieve success and re-

establish national unity in that country". It also paid tribute to Saudi Arabia's role in securing the latest ceasefire agreement. But the statement condemned the ill-treatment of Palestinians fighters in the Bekaa Valley and constant pressure on them in Lebanese territory as well as foreign interference in their affairs.

The statement called on Leaders of Arab and Muslim nations to take speedy and effective measures to give protection to the Palestinians in Lebanon. Furthermore, the statement expressed its concern over the Iran-Iraq war, which has now entered its fourth year, "is a major source of danger to the Arab Nation and the whole Middle East region," the statement said.

Reagan, Mubarak urge new peace efforts

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak have agreed that the current concern over Lebanon must not obscure the need for a comprehensive peace accord in the Middle East.

The two leaders, who met Friday at the White House for the second time this year, also said a regional peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without securing Palestinian rights.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to the peace plan he outlined on Sept. 1 of last year and Mr. Mubarak said it was time to "reactivate" that initiative, which urged Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

The two leaders agreed on "the urgent need to seek a just and comprehensive peace for the Middle East... while safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Reagan said following the meeting.

"As long as we have a Palestinian problem... you are not going to have a chance for peace and stability in the area," a senior U.S. official later told reporters.

According to the U.S. official, who asked not to be named, the two presidents did not say precisely how they would revive the Reagan peace plan, which many diplomats consider dead.

The two leaders also called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of Lebanese sovereignty over its own territory.

"Short of this, the situation would remain tense and explosive," Mr. Mubarak warned. American economic and military aid to Egypt also was discussed and Mr. Reagan pledged increased flexibility in U.S. aid.

High interest rates on loans needed to finance sales of American military equipment are adding to Egypt's debt burden and raising doubts about the value of some U.S. aid.

The American official said the two countries were now discussing revised credit arrangements.

Chad minister dismisses reported peace initiatives

N'DJAMENA (R) — A reported Chad peace plan has been dismissed by a Chadian minister, while intense diplomatic activity continues in Paris to find a solution to the conflict.

Korom Ahamat, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said Friday the five-point plan reportedly proposed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would lead to partition of the Central African region in Paris.

In Paris, African diplomatic

sources said Saturday that Chad President Hissene Habre had come under pressure to take a more conciliatory stand towards representatives of former Chad leader Goukouni Oueddei.

The African diplomatic sources said the heads of state of France and French-speaking African countries in Paris for their annual get together had been trying to persuade Mr. Habre to be more conciliatory.

Ankara assails Europe's rejection of constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Saturday the decision by the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly to reject Turkey's planned new parliament was biased and undemocratic.

"The decision was biased as it concerns a parliament which has not yet been elected and it implies a rejection of the basic principles and philosophy of the Council of Europe," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The 155-strong assembly decided in a four to one vote Friday that the new Turkish constitution had not been applied democratically, that new laws had not been freely discussed and that the ruling military junta had curtailed the formation of political parties.

Assembly members in Strasbourg voted to continue to exclude Turkish delegates from the body, in which they have not been represented since 1980.

today

Sunday Oct. 2, through Oct. 15 you are cordially invited to the

Moroccan Products Exhibition

Shimawani

behind = Mini Golf Club

Cosmetics, perfumes, Kiftuns, Laidher, Silver & Copper items etc...

ME NEWS

NEWS IN BRIEF

King visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday paid a visit to the army headquarters and met Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. He discussed a number of issues related to the armed forces and issued certain directives. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and a number of military aides.

Jordan to attend Arab police talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the forthcoming conference of Arab police and security directors scheduled to be held in the Moroccan capital, Rabat between Oct. 10-12. The Jordanian delegation to the conference will be led by the Public Security Director, Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris.

ACC grants new agri loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) Board of Directors has approved the granting of loans amounting to JD 306,510 to Jordanian farmers. The loans will be used to finance agricultural projects, the introduction of modern irrigation techniques, animal wealth development and land reclamation projects.

Quality control seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A course on quality control opened Saturday at the Jordanian Institute of Management. Taking part in the course are quality controllers representing local industrial organisations and companies. The two-week course will discuss topics on the concept of quality control and its cost, productivity operations, statistical control of quality and inspection, in addition to other topics.

Prince Mohammad celebrates birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Highness Prince Mohammad celebrates his 43rd birthday anniversary Sunday, Oct. 2.

Prince Mohammad has in his career been assigned several posts by His Majesty King Hussein, including the presidency of the tribal council in 1971 and was appointed personal representative of the King in 1973.

At present, Prince Mohammad heads the Higher Tourism Committee which draws up plans for reactivating the tourism industry in Jordan.

The Prince is also president of The Royal Jordanian Chess Federation and the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club.

Prince Mohammad, who was born on Oct. 2, 1940, was educated in Jordan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.



Prince Mohammad

New wheat, detergent prices released

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub has issued defence orders fixing the prices of local wheat flour, bread and washing powder.

As from Saturday Oct. 1, 1983 local wheat will be sold by the ministry of Supply for JD 82 per tonne and brown bread produced from pure locally produced wheat will be sold by bakeries to the public for 100 fils per kilo and 105 fils when wrapped up.

The minister's order said that prices of all other types of bread and flour will remain the same. A

kilo of ordinary bread will continue to be sold for 75 fils, the order said.

The difference in price between ordinary wheat flour and locally produced flour, from which bakeries produce brown bread, will benefit the local farmers, the minister said.

The ministry purchases locally produced wheat and grinds it at its flour mills in Jwaideh, to the south of Amman. It then distributes the flour to local merchants and bakeries.

The Ministry of Supply pays JD 110 for a tonne of locally produced wheat to encourage local wheat producers. These prices are

far higher than it pays for imported wheat.

The minister's order said that the ministry's bakeries will on Oct. 5 start producing and distributing brown bread. A defence order issued Saturday fixed the prices of washing powder as follows:

Type	Weight	Price
Persil	200 grms	165 fils
Persil	620 grms	350 fils
Bold	920 grms	730 fils
Bold	3,000 grms	JD 2,400
Dash	540 grms	455 fils
Dash	900 grms	760 fils
Dash	300 grms	JD 2,700
Tide	870 grms	700 fils
Tide	2,900 grms	JD 2,320

Five sentenced for fraud

AMMAN (Petra) — Five Jordanians have been fined and given prison sentences by the military court for the embezzlement of public funds.

The court sentenced Ali Al Khreibat to two and a half years in prison with hard labour and the payment of the amount he embezzled through forgery. Mr. Khreibat used to work as a revenue

collector for the Madaba Municipality.

The court also sentenced Tayseer Yassin to two and a half years imprisonment with hard labour and ordered the repayment of half the amount he embezzled. Sheiha Halez, Ayshe Ibrahim and Salih Abdul Rahman were each sentenced to six months in prison.

Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg team holds talks

Delegation seeks to boost trade links with Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg joint chamber of commerce Saturday discussed with Jordanian officials prospects for promoting trade between Jordan on the one hand and Belgium and Luxembourg on the other.

The delegation, which arrived in Amman Friday evening on a six-day visit to Jordan, first met the Minister of Industry and Trade, Walid Asfour, who welcomed the delegation and expressed the hope that the visit would further promote economic and trade ties between the two sides.

The minister briefed the delegation on the economic situation in Jordan and explained the incentives and facilities offered by

the government to encourage investment. He also spoke about Jordan's development plans.

The head of the delegation, Emile Coulon, presented a briefing on the role played by the Arab-Belgium-Luxembourg chamber of commerce in promoting trade relations with the Arab World including Jordan.

The delegation, which is exploring the prospects of increasing trade links with Jordan, later called on Public Works Minister

Awni Al Masri who emphasised Jordan's desire to promote its cooperation with friendly nations.

The minister briefed the delegation on investment in the construction sector in Jordan and on the country's major road projects.

The delegation later met members of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Commerce with whom they exchanged views on developing trade between Jordan, Belgium and Luxembourg. Increasing Jordan's exports to the two European countries featured in these meetings.

The 14-member delegation is due to have meetings with officials at the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Free Zone Corporation and the Ministry of Transport.

Alia to move to Shmeisani Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will house its offices in six floors of the Shmeisani Centre, a huge complex owned by the Housing Bank near the Ministry of Interior, according to a leasing agreement signed between the two sides.

A report in Al Rai newspaper Saturday said that all Alia's offices will be housed in the centre so as to improve the facilities offered.

The agreement also provides for Alia to lease five warehouses in the building's shopping centre as well as a cafeteria for Alia staff.

The agreement was signed by Housing Bank Board Director Zuhair Khouri and the president and the chairman of the Alia board of directors, Ali Ghandour.

According to a spokesman for the Housing Bank, all other offices in the buildings have been leased to a number of Jordanian banks and companies.

The Shmeisani Centre was built on a 17,000 square metre land and is regarded as one of the most modern buildings in the country.

'Kohl's planned visit reflects solid ties'

(Continued from page 1)

During the meetings Mr. Kohl is expected to discuss the situation in the Middle East including the latest events in Lebanon.

Mr. Kohl is also expected to discuss the Gulf war and exchange views about the international situation. "Today you cannot isolate one area from another," said the German ambassador. "Things are so connected all over."

Optimism over Lebanon

Mr. Kohl's visit to the Middle East is coming shortly after the ceasefire in Lebanon "which we hope will lead to a new willingness about the possibility for a peaceful and durable settlement of the issue," Dr. Munz said. "The consolidation of the situation in Lebanon can also be one step towards solutions of other problems in the area."

"As His Majesty is one of the most experienced political figures on the international scene," Dr. Munz said, "his evaluation of the situation is always very much appreciated by our people."

"His Majesty is known in Germany as a balanced, moderate and reasonable political figure in this area of the world," Dr. Munz added.

Commenting on his government's position concerning the current issues in the Middle East, Dr. Munz stressed that peace and

stability in this area would be an essential element for the whole of Europe and world peace.

"We have a strong interest to see peace reigning in this area," said Dr. Munz. "We know the difficulties and the problems and we do not overestimate the possibilities our government has in this field. But whatever we can contribute to bring about a peaceful solution for the problems of this area, we will certainly do."

"When Chancellor Kohl gave his stay 4 government declaration he said that Germany, together with our European partners, recognises the right for self-determination of the Palestinian people; we recognise the existence of the state of Israel within the pre-1967 boundaries; and we believe in the necessity of denouncing the use of force and working towards a peaceful, durable and just settlement," Dr. Munz said.

'Settlements hamper efforts'

Concerning Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, the German ambassador stressed his government's position which, he said, is identical to the European Community's stand and which "not only criticises the existence and the extension of these settlements but also condemns these settlements as they are hampering the process of the peaceful solution."

Dr. Munz stressed the close relationship between West Germany and Jordan and said that the chancellor's visit demonstrates Bonn's wish to continue this relationship in all fields — political, economic and cultural.

During the last decade, West Germany made a considerable contribution to the development of Jordan, said Dr. Munz. "Jordan, compared to its population, is considered much more than most of the other countries in our development aid."

"This is not only because we have good political relationship, but because we have the feeling that the money spent here through our aid is used effectively and efficiently," he added.

West Germany has been considering selling Leopard II battle tanks to Saudi Arabia. The projected sale was attacked by Israeli leaders who voiced their disapproval of any such deal between West Germany and an Arab country.

Asked whether the subject of the sale of Leopard II tanks will be discussed during Mr. Kohl's visit to Saudi Arabia, Dr. Munz said: "This is probably one of the subjects which is always raised when our officials and their Saudi counterparts meet. But whether this is on the agenda of this visit, I don't know."

Mr. Kohl will leave Jordan for Egypt on Oct. 7 and then visit Saudi Arabia on Oct. 9.



INVITATION TO BID

Ministry of Education/Projects Directorate announces the rebidding of:

Poultry Processing Plant for T.T.C. Shubak, which is part of the 3rd educational project.

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of this tender from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdali. Behind Public Security Headquarters Building, against payment of JD 5 for each tender starting Oct. 1, 1983.

Closing date will be at 10:00 a.m. Nov. 20, 1983.

Projects Director,
Barakat Tarawneh

JOB VACANCY

A leading international pharmaceutical company seeks a medical sales representative to be based in Amman. Suitable candidate should be a university graduate, preferably with a B.Sc. in Pharmacy and/or M.B.A., aged between 25-35 years. Two or more years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry is preferable. Arabic mother tongue and fluent in English. Potential for bigger responsibilities. Continuous training programme will be provided.

Interviews will be held in Amman on Tuesday Oct. 11, 1983. For appointment please phone 25966 or send C.V. to P.O. Box 921.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The embassy of the Philippines in Jordan was not consulted and does not sanction the holding of an election for MISS PHILIPPINES which appeared in the Jordan Times, Oct. 1. As guests in Jordan, the Filipinos should be aware that the holding of beauty contest is against the customs and traditions of Muslim tenets and teachings and we Filipinos should respect Jordan's rules and regulations and should behave accordingly.

The organisers of this purely commercial venture should not use the Filipino naivete to prop-up their disco business without clearance from proper embassy officials.

CESAR C. PASTORES

Ambassador Extra-Ordinary and
Plenipotentiary (Agree)

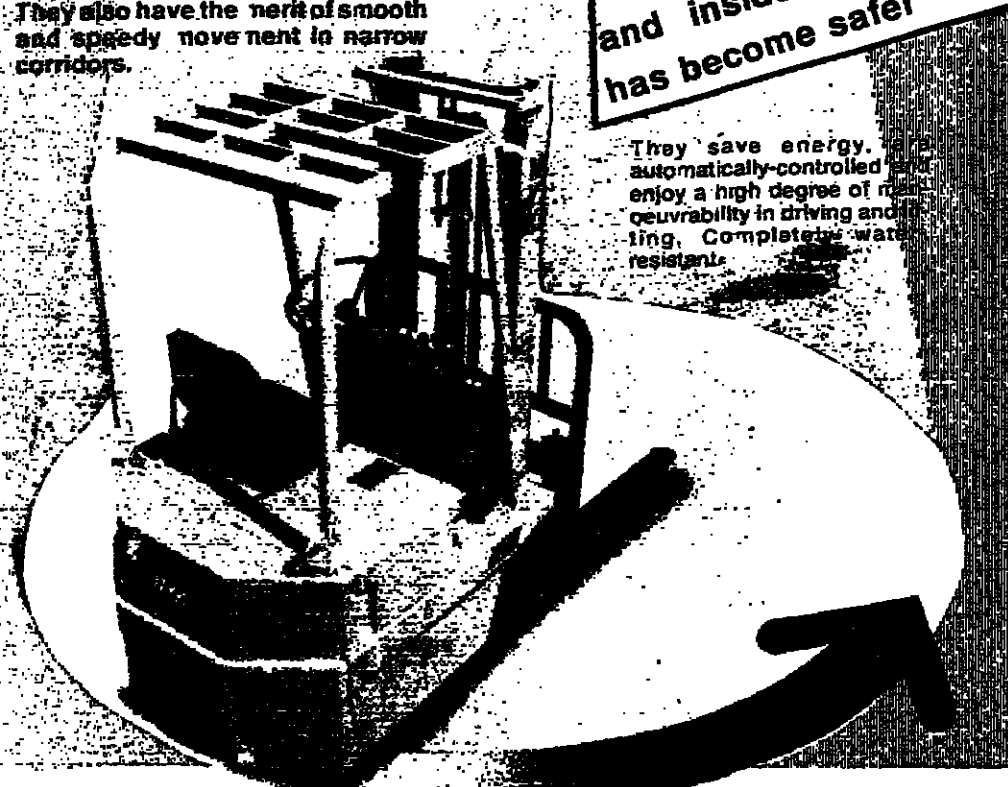
ELECTRICALLY-POWERED FORK-LIFT TRUCKS

NYK

Electrically-powered fork-lift trucks NYK have helped a lot to get rid of noise caused by normal trucks and cranes inside storing places and in residential areas. They also have the merit of smooth and speedy movement in narrow corridors.

Working under roofs and inside store houses has become safer

They save energy, are automatically-controlled, enjoy a high degree of manoeuvrability in driving and lifting. Completely wear resistant.



The Commercial-Industrial Company Ltd.

Amman - Mahatta St.; tel. no: 51397-9-8

P.O. Box: 379

Irbid - Tel. no: 2446

Karak - Tel. no: 52142

AMBASSADOR SUITE

PRESENTS:

TOUCH OF MAGIC SHOWBAND
ALEX NEBUR and IDA Magic Show
CONTINENTAL ROMANCE
ENJOY DINNER and LIVE SHOW



7 Nights 9 p.m. - 2 a.m.

Jordan Times

A National Daily Newspaper

Managing Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Senior Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 666310, 666265 **Telex:** 21497 ALRAJ JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

Board of Directors:
Chairman: JUMA A. HANNA
Members: RAJA EL-ESSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL-KATIB, FERNANDO FRAJMO.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Talk... talk; no results

MERE AGREEMENT between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that the current concern over Lebanon must not obscure the need for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East is useful but not enough. Except for the ruling hawks in Israel, the whole world agrees that the problems of Lebanon are overshadowing the real issues of the Palestinian people—namely the continued Israeli colonization of the occupied Arab territories. And what have we achieved?

An equally useful, but as yet theoretical, point that the two American and Egyptian leaders have also agreed about, after their talks in Washington on Friday, is the fact that "as long as we have a Palestinian problem... you are not going to have a chance for peace and stability in the area." Again, have we not heard these words before? And how many times from the two countries and their leaders during the past years?

Egypt, it must be admitted, cannot do much to force Israel to accept the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; not after President Sadat signed the Camp David accords and his separate peace treaty with the Begin government, anyway. Cairo also has its sensitive ties with the United States to care for, if the government of President Mubarak elects to punish Israel for its damaging policies by other than talk.

But what about the U.S. administration which, through its special relationship with Israel as protector and financier, holds many of the keys to a balanced Middle East settlement? Is verbal agreement on principles and identifying common dangers with a visiting Arab head of state the most a U.S. president like Reagan can do? What has he done to back his previous statements, his own initiative, with deeds? Or is it enough for the Americans to just hold theoretical positions that would lead nowhere?

Beyond the immediate front of the so-called Israeli-Egyptian peace, there is a lesson for the Americans to learn. It is that mere talk about peace is quite different from real peace, and does not necessarily lead to it. Until the politicians in Washington realise this, there will be much talk, and no results.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeds of evil

FURTHER DELAY in holding a national dialogue in Lebanon bears with it the seeds of evil and is bound to undermine the country's unity. Whether the reasons given by the government and parliament for delaying the dialogue were political or based on security grounds, the threat to the present ceasefire continues to exist. The Beirut government attributes the delay to the incompletion of security arrangements for the meeting of leaders from various factions, and the Lebanese parliament has objected to holding the dialogue pending the redeployment of the Lebanese army in the Shouf mountains around Beirut. Parliament has thus added additional obstacles to block the projected dialogue which would certainly be a constructive step towards reestablishing peace and security.

The government and parliament have both given illogical justifications for delaying the dialogue, but they should now realise that a speedy dialogue will enhance confidence among Lebanon's various groups in their leaders and the government. Furthermore, the Sept. 25 ceasefire agreement made no stipulation that the army should be deployed in the mountains before such a dialogue can be started.

Al Dustour: Back on the brink

THE WARRING factions in Lebanon are once again massing their arms and are bringing in reinforcements to bolster their positions around Beirut in an effort to strengthen their bargaining positions in the forthcoming negotiations. Regrettably, the Lebanese are not exerting as much effort towards starting the long-awaited national dialogue. At the same time the fragile ceasefire has been violated several times despite the constructive results that have been reached in the military committee meetings. Of course the reopening of the Beirut International Airport was a positive sign, but the security situation is not assured yet, and does not give cause for optimism.

The massing of arms and forces are all indications that the fighting could break out again any moment unless the Lebanese begin negotiating for a comprehensive settlement of their disputes. We are afraid that the Lebanese will suddenly find themselves involved in another bout of civil war which would completely destroy any hopes for peace and security in the country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Role for Arab League

THE ONLY proposal which the Arab League made during the latest round of fighting in Lebanon was a call for a mini-summit grouping Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon to be held in Riyadh to discuss the situation in Lebanon. This proposal failed and the meeting did not materialise because the Lebanese crisis is far too complex and is influenced by external forces as well as Arab parties. The parties which negotiated the ceasefire agreement did a great job, because this was the first step towards ending the whole conflict. But the ceasefire is not everything, and the Lebanese desperately need a comprehensive settlement and a real end to their suffering. They need a settlement to end all their social, political and regional problems. Hence there is a real need for Arab countries' assistance in this respect and the Arab League has to play a constructive role in ending the Lebanese crisis.

As to the observers issue, one can logically conclude that the matter should not be left for the Lebanese themselves to police the present ceasefire. Observers from the United Nations and the multinational forces in Lebanon are also not acceptable to the factions. Therefore, there must be Arab observers who can be accepted by all parties and who can help the Lebanese government to carry out its plans for establishing security and peace.

COME TO THINK OF IT

Ceasefire?

MUCH AS it was welcomed by everybody, the ceasefire in the Lebanon calls now for a great deal of contemplation. The question that was on everybody's mind was: Would it last? And the answer is not simple.

Come to think of it, one must think of failure rather than success. The key to it all may lie in this kind of thinking. For one thing everybody failed in the Lebanon. And by "everybody" I mean all the parties concerned, all the sects, all the ideologies and all the systems of thought and political systems involved.

This was because nobody was able to make his point in the conflict. At the end of it, the bloodshed seemed pointless. All those who died in the fighting or in massacres went back to their creator bereft of meaning carrying only the scars of human stupidity. The ceasefire came more like a

confession to failure and a nod of surrender by everybody rather than a sign of relief or triumph.

That is why one cannot be amused by those who try coldly to take stock of the situation to see who the winner is and who the loser. Such an effort seems like an exercise in futility and a persistence in the wrong. The ceasefire would only then be a respite before everybody resorts to arms again after having improved his position, as he thinks, and replenished his stock of the death trade.

The failure must be driven home. Let everybody think that he has triumphed only because it could have been worse for him. The realisation, however, that it could have been a lot worse for everybody does not make it look any better now. The mistakes which were committed by everybody contributed to the present mess from which they all have to get

out. Take the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for instance. Its presence in Lebanon, which is thought by some to have triggered it all, would not have taken place had the Palestinians been allowed to go home in peace as had they been given some hope of doing so peacefully. The Falangists, who sparked off the trouble back in April 1975, could have probably avoided it had they not been so confirmed in their ideological disorientation and cultural alienation.

Ariel Sharon could not have conceived his mad "ground design" of crowning Bashir Gemayel over Lebanon, trying to destroy completely the PLO as a political instrument in order to ease the annexation of the West Bank, had he not had the tacit backing of Alexander Haig and the U.S. administration. And had Mr. Schultz told the Israelis to get

out of Lebanon as did President Carter in 1978, the Syrians would not have had much of an axe to grind against evacuating their troops from the Lebanon. That is debatable, some would say. But let us debate rather than kill.

History seems at times as an accumulation of mistakes which could have been avoided but seemed at the time unavoidable. That happens when expediency takes over the moral imperative, pragmatism over the sense of justice and the needs of the system for its own perpetuation over the needs of the people to survive. That is when Murphy's Law begins to work: Thing which can go wrong will certainly go wrong.

People in this part of the world tend to blame the U.S. for all that is happening, even though they realise that others are not free of blame. This is because the American system

with its overwhelming power and presence is like the sun in the solar system. It dictates the circadian rhythm. The failure in the Lebanon must be viewed against the failure of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, even the failure of the American system to produce a sound foreign policy.

The U.S. for instance cannot with all honesty say that Israel is all on its own and that it has no influence on it. But the U.S. has been saying just that for some time. It goes without saying that Israel with the U.S. material and moral support could not have even existed. To ignore this fact is to say that the sun does not exist.

The U.S. is expected by reason of its power and presence to be fair, far-sighted and firm. The fact that it had to bring so many pieces of its fleet to the shores of the Lebanon, shell, bomb and send its Marines to Souk Al Gharb speaks of the

failure of its diplomacy. The local order in the area had been so upturned that the U.S. had to intervene to prevent its self-correction.

The ceasefire is a lull and an opportunity for everybody to rethink. It must be made permanent so that the power of words replace the power of the gun. Admission of failure by the big makes the admission of failure by the small possible and an act of mutual forgiveness. But to persist in the folly is to say that no one will be forgiving and that the fires of hate and violence will flare up again.

Some think that there must be a winner. The more powerful usually imposes his will. This is true. But the will of the powerful must be for the good of the people. Otherwise the powerful declines and becomes weak. This is a lesson from history. The will of the people always triumphs in the end.



Ranch ethics with other things

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Elected U.S. officials who believe that votes can be gained by baiting the United Nations and unfriendly foreign government have added a new complication to international diplomacy.

And their actions have revived the question of whether New York should continue to play host to the world organisation.

After some soul-searching, New York officials, the Reagan administration and Americans generally have reaffirmed support for continuing to have the U.N. in their midst.

In the aftermath of "anger" generated by the shooting down of a Korean airliner, Governors Mario

Cuomo of New York and Thomas Kean of New Jersey barred Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's plane from local civil airports. The result was cancellation of Mr. Gromyko's annual U.N. visit for the first time since he became foreign minister in 1957.

The U.N. said Governor Cuomo's action violated an agreement establishing its headquarters in New York. Governor Kean admitted that when he made his order, he was not even aware there was an agreement.

It was not the first time that American local officials had entered areas normally reserved for the Federal government. The mayors of New York City and of smaller communities in New York and New Jersey had already conducted their own forays.

New York Mayor Edward Koch, a strident supporter of Is-

rael, reacted to many of the U.N. resolutions condemning Israel by suggesting that the world body might not be a welcome guest in this city and that U.N. policies "contradicted the Biblical injunction to beat swords into ploughshares that adorns a wall across from the headquarters."

While the row lasted, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar cancelled a lunch with the mayor.

They have now made up. Gillian Sorensen, city commissioner for the U.N. and consular corps, said a few days ago that she had Mr. Koch's authority to reassert "in the strongest possible terms the value this city places on the U.N. presence here, and not only for financial reasons."

She estimated that the U.N. community spends \$700 million a year in New York and generates

thousands of American jobs, "and that includes printers and retailers and taxidrivers, landlords and restaurant owners, and many more."

The mayor of the Long Island Shore Community of Glen Cove, which is popular with diplomats, barred Soviet officials and their families from using its beaches when they visit their mission's country retreat there.

The mayor said he was exacting reprisals because the Soviet property is excluded from the local tax roll, as are diplomatic premises generally.

In retaliation against another non-taxpayer, the government of Libya, the mayor and council of the New Jersey town of Englewood barred all Libyan diplomats from spending nights at a house purchased for U.N. ambassador Ali Treiki.

Englewood officials said it was "offensive" to have Libyans occupy a residence near a Jewish school, given Libya's anti-Israel posture.

By all accounts, most citizens of Glen Cove and Englewood approve of their mayors' entry into international politics.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has said the U.S. took its duties as U.N. host very seriously and did not believe there was any breach of the accord in the local officials' action.

Like the U.N., the Soviet Union accused the U.S. of failing to fulfil its obligations as host country. To this, Charles Lichenstein, one of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's staff, responded that if the U.N. wanted to remove itself from New York the Reagan administration would offer no impediment.

White House and State Dep-

artment officials said at first that Mr. Lichenstein was speaking without authority, but Mr. Reagan brought the dispute to a pitch when he remarked that the U.N. delegate's sentiments had the hearty approval of most Americans.

In fact, a poll conducted by a television network found that Americans were more supportive of the U.N. than the president supposed. 72 per cent of respondents believing that the world body should remain where it is.

Mr. Sorensen, the New York City commissioner, said she found Mr. Lichenstein's statement careless and short-sighted.

And President Reagan this week reaffirmed strong U.S. support for the United Nations, telling the General Assembly: "We must do everything we can to let diplomacy triumph."

W. German peace, anti-Pershing campaign building up

By Claire Trean

MUTLANGEN — "Are things going to hot up?" I asked. Major Anthony Moravola is an archetypal United States soldier, who, while answering your question, chews gum and affects the slightly bored air someone who has had trickier situations to deal with. "Dunno. Any case, West German police are the only body responsible for what happens outside the base." Moravola is in charge of public relations at the United States base at Mutlangen, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, which was chosen for a three-day sit-in that marked the beginning of the West German peace movement's campaign against missiles in Europe. It is there, it claims, in the rolling, wooded Swabian countryside, where 36 Pershing-IIs are already sited, that some of the Pershing-IIs will be deployed in December — unless the Russians and the Americans reach an agreement before then in Geneva.

Groups of peace campaigners took it in turns, over three days and nights from September 1-3, to block the base's four entrances and prevent any movement of military vehicles in and out of the perimeter. "If we have to come out,

we'll come out," said Moravola, adding, almost as an afterthought, "If, that is, we need to come out for military reasons". In other words, he implied, everything would go smoothly if the tacitly agreed rules were respected by both sides. And so they were.

The American soldiers at the base, who were given instructions not to answer if spoken to, had been living on almost neighbourly terms since the beginning of August with the campaigners in the nearby peace camp. No incidents were reported.

For four weeks preceding the blockade, a few hundred pacifists were taught the techniques of passive resistance, underwent "psychological training" in non-violence, and keenly participated in discussion groups, in the shade of an apple tree or, as night drew on, by candlelight. The vibes were good: The very "love-and-peace" atmosphere obviously posed no threat to either the American soldiers or the villagers of Mutlangen.

As it turned out, the blockade went off peacefully despite the fact that the many supporters of the action who poured in from every corner of West Germany on August 31 had not undergone the same training as the peace cam-

paigners. A hundred or so public figures, including writers Gunther Grass and Heinrich Boll, and leading Social Democrat Oskar Lafontaine, who recently called for West Germany to pull out of NATO, participated in the three-day event, thus guaranteeing maximum publicity in the case of any tough police action.

In fact, although some sections of the West German press have been predicting a "long, hot autumn", the police authorities seem as keen as the peace campaigners to avoid confrontation. Police have been given instructions to behave considerably and carefully as long as demonstrators keep to their pledge of non-violence.

And the government is perfectly aware that the movement has succeeded in forging for itself a respectable, unaggressive image, and that if the climate degenerated through any fault of the police it would create martyrs and might make public opinion, which is already well-disposed, even more sympathetic. It might also set off a chain reaction that would be difficult to control.

Never before has the West German police had to face mob-

ilisation on such a scale. Peace groups of every persuasion are to be found in all strata of society. The Ministry of the Interior puts the total number of active members at about three million.

During the next six weeks, those groups plan a succession of actions at local level, including musical events, street theatre, sit-ins, marches, demonstrations on bicycles, the distribution of tracts, and round-table discussions. The programme will culminate with a special week of action, from Oct. 15-22, ending with three huge rallies in Hamburg, Bremen, and the capital Bonn.

The peace campaigners know full well that the average German is not used to seeing street demonstrations, and that any violence might offend his or her order-loving streak and shift the debate away from missiles in Europe, which have come back into the forefront of the news over the last few months, to the issue of law and order, which could prove disastrous for the peace movement.

A possible threat to future demonstrations may come in the form of provocation from certain extreme right groups. The movement is not entirely agreed, either, on the question of methods: The so-called activists, who are

quite numerous in some regions such as Hesse, have yet to be convinced of the virtues of passive resistance.

It is no doubt with the intention of avoiding the eventuality of guerrilla tactics or vandalism that the organisers have planned their big urban rallies for the end of the campaign. In the meantime, the other major demonstrations will take place in more or less rural surroundings, with, for instance, more blockades of military bases and a "human chain" that will run from the headquarters of the American command in Europe in Stuttgart to an American base in Ulm, some 100 kilometres away, which is one of the proposed sites for Pershing-IIs.

By way of counter-argument, the Bonn government has launched an information campaign on nuclear weapons in Europe. But it is hard to see how, in a mere month and a half, it can compete with the well-established peace campaign. Chancellor Helmut Kohl seems to have realised, perhaps a little late, that when the West Germans voted him into power last March they may not necessarily have given him a mandate to allow Pershing-IIs to be deployed on their soil. Although the recent spate of public opinion

polls cannot be taken as representing the whole truth, they do at least suggest that the majority of West Germans want an agreement in Geneva, and are in favour of negotiations continuing even if no agreement is reached by November.

The government banked on the peace movement running out of steam after last March's elections. Instead, it simply gathered momentum, and little by little, whether intentionally or not, appealed to German national feeling, which may, in the end, turn out to have been its most telling argument.

It should be remembered that he himself experienced a moment of doubt this summer when he tried to reactivate a possible Soviet-American compromise, involving the non-deployment of Pershing-IIs, that the Americans had long since ruled out. Originally, the Bonn government clearly felt that once the hump of this autumn's peace campaign was over it could reasonably expect the movement to lose heart; it now fears that if the first consignments of missiles start arriving in December, what it is now faced with will seem, in retrospect, to have been the lull before the storm. — Le Monde

Constitution bears the heavy weight of a nation

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — The constitution of Yugoslavia guarantees the "right" to family planning. The constitution of Chile protects the "rights" of an unborn child.

Egypt's document states that the nation is an Islamic Republic, and that Islamic Law is the source of all legislation. The second sentence of Turkey's constitution declares that Turkey is a secular nation. Saudi Arabia, which has no written charter, says that the Koran is its constitution.

Argentina's constitution says the president must be Catholic. Norway's says the king must be a Protestant.

U.S. was first

The constitutions of the world differ greatly, as these few examples suggest. Their function has changed greatly since the United States wrote the first national con-

stitution in 1787, an act whose approaching bicentennial is already being promoted by scholars. Now hardly a nation takes its place in the world without a constitution of its own. Not only does the document enable a nation to structure its government, but it reveals the nation's values to the world and its own people, an ideological manifesto that one scholar likens to a birth certificate.

But even older nations are in the act, updating their basic law, as in the case of China, which last year adopted its fourth constitution since the 1949 Communist takeover.

The result has been a deluge. More than half of the world's 160 written constitutions have been adopted since 1970. 51 in the last five years. Only 14 of those written before World War II remain in effect, with Norway's 1814 document coming closest in age to the U.S. Constitution.

Such a spurt results in part from

the breakup of the great colonial empires after World War II. But, in addition, a revolution, a governmental crisis, or a change in the basic values of a society can also result in a new constitution.

"When a Castro replaces a Batista in Cuba, that brings a change in what the society is trying to do, and so a new constitution is needed," says Albert P. Blaustein, a law professor at Rutgers University-Camden. "You saw this in Germany from the Weimar Republic to Hitler and then to the Federal Republic after the war."

Help from outside

Prof. Blaustein is co-editor of "Constitutions of the World," a frequently updated 15-volume set regarded as the basic text by scholars. He also is a frequent consultant to nations engaged in the constitution-writing process, having helped draft current or pen-

ding charters in Bangladesh, Peru, Zimbabwe, and Liberia.

"Most constitutions reflect compromises among a people," he says, citing the American constitutional convention, which fashioned delicate compromises to resolve the competing interests of small and large states, rural and urban areas, pro- and anti-slavery forces.

"In many instances, the constitution-making process is as important as the constitution itself," says Prof. Blaustein, who thinks writing a new one for El Salvador would help ease tensions there.

"Everyone agrees that the answer must come in sitting down together around a table and reconciling conflicting interests."

Of course, the simple existence of a constitution may or may not reflect what is really going on in a country. Robert A. Goldwin, director of a 10-year study at the American Enterprise Institute for

Public Policy Research, makes a distinction between "honest" and "dishonest" constitutions. "Honest" constitutions, in his view, "promise things that are real, not facades."

Still Mr. Goldwin agrees with Prof. Blaustein that constitutions should not simply be dismissed just because they don't always reflect reality.

A serious matter anyway

"No matter how hypocritical the people at the top are," Prof. Goldwin says, "they don't waste time in an effort that means nothing to them. There's always something serious involved."

Prof. Blaustein notes that Americans tend to focus on lists of rights, and to ignore the other aspects of a constitution, those sections that detail the structure of a court system, for example, or that deal with relatively mundane issues.

"In the U.S., you have a copyright and patent system set up under the Constitution," he says. "If the U.S. went Hitlerite tomorrow, that wouldn't change. You'd still need it."

Constitutions today spell out many provisions that earlier documents ignored. The U.S. Constitution runs about 7,800 words; two Dutch scholars who made a computerized study of Prof. Blaustein's volumes say that is shorter than the average length of 15,900 words, and far shorter than Yugoslavia's 60,000-word constitution, India's (54,700 words), or Papua New Guinea's (54,000 words).

One reason may be the kinds of problems that are dealt with in modern constitutions. The 1949 Indian constitution abolished untouchability. Nigeria's 1979 document urged intermarriage among tribal groups. The new Canadian compromise protects the language

rights of Inuit and Eskimo peoples as well as those of French-speaking citizens.

And when the Caribbean nation of Antigua and Barbuda came into existence in 1981, its constitution carefully provided that the legislature should have representatives of the 25,000 residents of Barbuda as well as of the 70,000 Antiguan.

On the other hand, Great Britain seems to get along just fine without a single-document constitution, as do New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Libya.

Looking to precedent

Israel operates under a set of several "organic laws." New Zealand draws upon the precedents of English law for guidance, and the three Islamic countries cite the Koran as their basic law. Great Britain, while lacking a

single organic document, has a long history, dating to the Magna Carta, of major laws which practice and tradition have enshrined as "constitutional" documents. The courts would overturn any legislation conflicting with such laws.

Essentially, every constitution adopted since the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut of 1639 — has embodied one powerful principle, even when it has not been honored: that there are limits on government.

But so different is the law making process around the world that Goldwin's American Enterprise Institute project will hold a conference this fall with the authors of seven "honest" constitutions.

Its purpose: To see if any common lessons can be drawn from their constitution-writing experiences.

Uranium: The most worrying single issue in Australia

Mr. Bob Hawke, Australia's Prime Minister, once said of Australia's uranium that he "wished the bloody stuff had never been discovered." Since it has he must decide what to do with it, as Michael Thompson-Noel writes.

SYDNEY — If there is one element of Australia's vast mineral and energy wealth that excites deep-felt passion and sends the blood pressure soaring, it is uranium.

Police and more than 1,000 anti-nuclear protesters clashed recently at Roxby Downs, in the red sand desert of South Australia, at the Olympic Dam mine, site of one of the biggest known mineral deposits in the world. The site is thought to contain so much copper, gold, uranium and silver that it has a projected life-span of 200 years.

Mr. Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, said in Sydney recently that "the Roxby development is going ahead, and nothing is going to stop it." Yet the vociferousness of anti-nuclear and anti-uranium protesters in Australia has been so marked that uranium now ranks as the most worrying single issue confronting the Hawke government.

Mr. Hawke has said of Australia's uranium that he "wished the bloody stuff had never been discovered." But since it has — and since uranium elsewhere will be mined, refined and used, what-

tever Australia does about its own deposits — he thought it futile not to mine and sell it, given safeguards on its use and handling.

Mr. Hawke's stance on uranium is one of pragmatic agnosticism. This is putting him in open conflict with the left-wing of the Australian Labour Party (ALP), which he led to power last March. Australia has vast quantities of uranium, though it has been slow to cash in on them. Some feel that vacillation has already placed Australia in a position of being a uranium supplier of last resort.

The Hawke cabinet, which has formally spelled out its stand on uranium, has been under strong pressure from the left to acknowledge and pursue formal ALP policy on uranium, which categorically states that a Labour government will:

- Declare a moratorium on uranium mining and treatment;
- Repudiate any commitment of a non-Labour government to the mining, processing or export of Australia's uranium;
- Not permit the mining, processing or export of uranium pursuant to agreements entered into contrary to ALP policy.

Labour's official platform on uranium is contradictory. For instance, while stressing that an incoming Labour government would be committed to repudiating all existing sales agreements, it says it would "consider applications for the export of uranium mined incidentally" to other minerals.

This is taken to exempt Olympic Dam. Although production at Olympic Dam is unlikely to begin before 1990, the partners (Western Mining Corporation 51 per cent, BP Australia 49 per cent) are well advanced with feasibility studies.

The project will cost an estimated A\$1.7 billion (U.S. \$1.5 billion), extract approximately 6.5 million tonnes of ore annually, and have an annual processing capacity of 150,000 tonnes of copper, 3,400 kilograms of gold, up to 23,000 kilograms of silver — and 3000 tonnes of uranium oxide.

To date, Australia has played a minor role as a uranium supplier, even though reserves are huge.

One reason why Australia was initially slow to win sales contracts was the tough export policy adopted in 1977, which strictly regulates and controls all production and scrutinises terms, tonnages and duration of contracts. Since

then, the market has been hit by recession and stockpiling.

However, Australian producers argue that there is likely to be an upturn in nuclear construction eventually — and that if it is not to miss the boat, Australia should be commissioning new mines.

Only two mines are operating at present, both in the Northern Territory: Ranger, operated by Energy Resource of Australia (ERA) in which the shareholders include Peko Walsend and E.Z. Industries, as well as Japanese and German interests, and the much smaller Nabarlek, operated by Queensland Mines.

Ranger is producing more than 3,100 tonnes of yellowcake a year. It is also generating good profits (a net A\$57.4 million in the year to June 30, up 52 per cent). Numerous other projects are bogged down however, despite, in some cases, years of lead-up work and the investment of millions of dollars.

Projects whose future is currently in doubt include Jabiru, Koonarra, Honeycomb, Beverley, Ben Lomond, Lake Way and Yellirrie.

In March, when supporting the decision of the state Labour government in South Australia to block development of the small Honeycomb deposit, Senator

Peter Walsh, the Federal Minister for Resources and Energy, said the decision was sound and responsible.

"Advice from my department indicates that there is room for no more than one more (Australian) producer of uranium for the next decade. It makes more sense for the South Australians to promote development of Roxby Downs (Olympic Dam) than to push ahead with the smaller, less suitable mines such as Honeycomb."

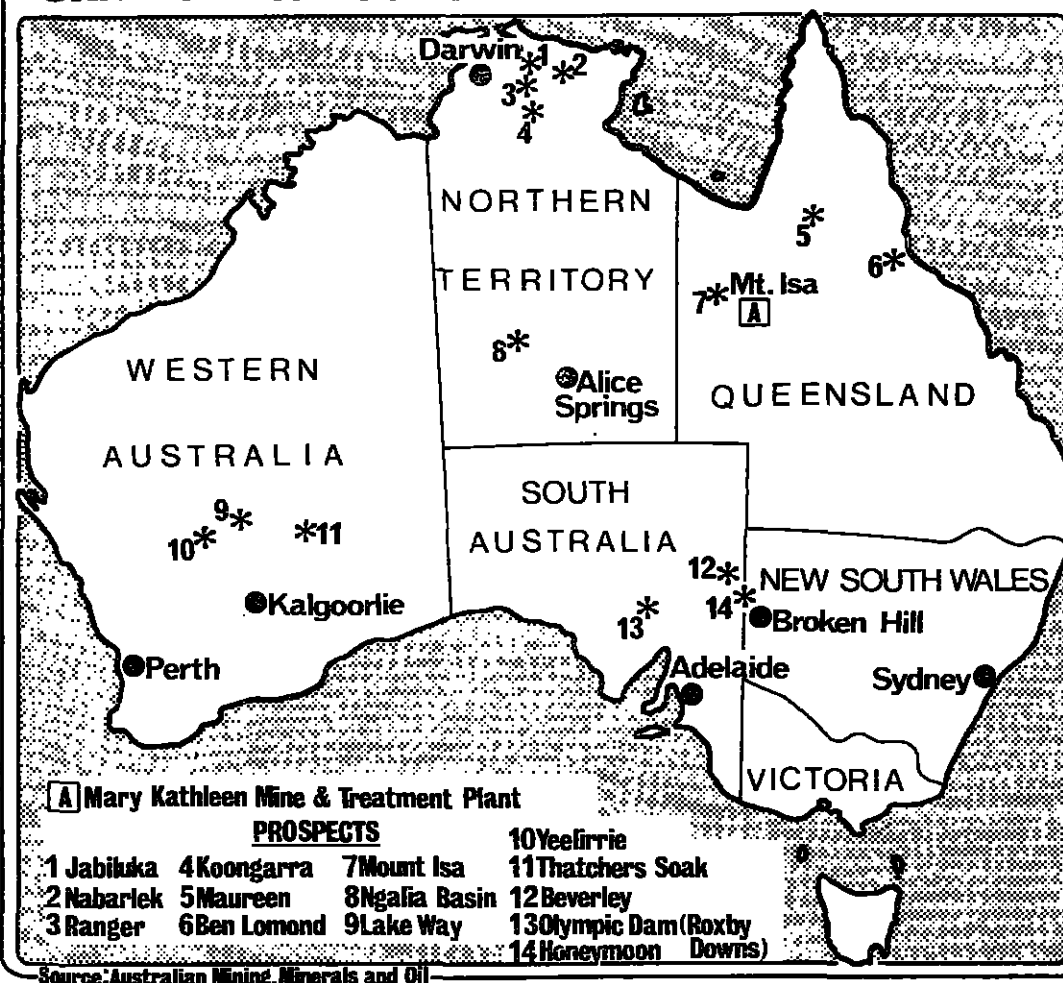
That did nothing to placate left-wing sentiment.

Nor, to date, has the government's stance on uranium satisfied the growing bank of anti-nuclear activists.

A key argument at Roxby Downs will involve the delicate issue of aboriginal sacred sites. The Kokatha aborigines claim that more than 30 sacred sites within the mining lease area could be endangered.

The protesters at Roxby Downs are without political friends in high places but as Mr. Hawke struggles to formulate a definitive stand on uranium — a manoeuvre that is crucial to placating international investment and trade fears — Mr. Hawke may be in for a long hot summer. — Financial Times news feature

URANIUM IN AUSTRALIA



JORDAN MARKETPLACE

CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE

Specialists in local & international removals
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
• storage • packing • crating • clearing
• door-to-door service
CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.
Amman: Jabal Hussein - P.O. Box 124
Tel. 664090 - 711 22205 BESMCO JO
Raphaels Tel. 5778

SHAKHSHIR Rent A Car

Middle East Hotel
Tel: 668958
667159 667160 ext. 124
P.O. Box 9122
Amman, Jordan

Octoberfest

Dinner Dance
Oct. 13, 14, 15

For Res. Call
41361/5

IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT

KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD

One of the best hotels in Amman
THE AMBASSADOR

Tel. 665161, 62, 63
Ext. 93

Al Yarmouk Restaurant

For reservation
Please call:
666121-3
Amman

Amman Marriott Hotel

Al Walima
Dine and be entertained in elegant surroundings
Open from 7:00 to 11:30

Al Mansaf
Serving breakfast, luncheon and dinner with the great buffet featuring German specialities as part of our GASTRONOMICAL FESTIVAL

THE EGYPTIAN FOLKLORE GROUP

AMAR EL ZAMAN
THE NILE DANCER
MERVAL AND
"SEQUENCE" Show band
DAILY BUSINESS LUNCHEON BUFFET
AT AL MADABA
Res. 668898

Holiday Inn THE RANGE

Try our thick juicy Succulent Beef Steaks

Holiday Inn INVITES YOU

TO DINE AT **Le Relais**
THE MOST SOPHISTICATED FRENCH RESTAURANT IN TOWN

Holiday Inn AMBASSADOR SUITE

7 Nights 9 p.m. - 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn

Daily Luncheon Buffet
Special Buffet
On Friday

AMIN HAWAR & SONS

Travel & Tourism

GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR
SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
THAI AIRWAYS
Tel. 37195, 22324-5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Tlx. 21212, 21320, 21634
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

CHINA RESTAURANT

ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET

The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba

Take-away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA, Tel. 4415

RESTAURANT CHINA

Airconditioned

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahhyah Girls School

Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968

Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea. Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service.

Try out our superb RESTAURANT or join in on one of our nightly POOLSIDE BARBECUES.

The perfect holiday at the **AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL**.

For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

Living rooms
Dining rooms
Bedroom sets
Wall units
Lighting fixtures
Club 8 for children

Modern Danish design feather upholstery, tax-free if applicable Tel. 663890
Civil defence street

The youthful style with an eye to the future

CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Opp. Akilah Hospital
Try our specialities
Peking Duck
and Flaming Pot
also Traditional Chinese dishes

Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - midnight
Tel. 41093

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

SPORTS

'Also rans' strike back

LONDON (R) — England's first division soccer clubs, who have grown weary of the widespread belief that the first division will be a private duel between Liverpool and Manchester United, struck back with a vengeance on Saturday.

United, whose first team squad cost in excess of eight million dollars, were held to a 3-3 draw at Norwich after holding a three-goal lead early in the second half, while Liverpool were humbled 1-0 at home by lowly Sunderland.

With League leaders West Ham going down 3-1 at Stoke, the top of the first division is as overcrowded as London's Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve.

Despite their unexpected defeat at Stoke, West Ham retained the lead with 18 points from eight games, one point ahead of Southampton who are followed by United and Ipswich on 16.

Liverpool, chasing their seventh championship success in nine seasons, find themselves among a pack on 14 points alongside Birmingham, West Bromwich and Queen's Park Rangers.

The picture will become even more confused Sunday if Nottingham Forest, currently on 13 points, beat Tottenham in the first English League game to be shown live on television.

Former England international Mick Channon and Frank Worthington, both of whom will celebrate their 35th birthdays next month, had the biggest influence on the first division Saturday afternoon.

Worthington, sent off at Aston Villa last week, was back in the headlines when he scored an 83rd minute winner against Wolverhampton to lift Southampton into second place behind West Ham.

And Channon struck twice for Norwich after United had swept into a comfortable lead with a three-goal blitz in 11 minutes on either side of halftime through Norman Whiteside (2) and Frank Stapleton.

Just as quickly, however, United's champagne football dried up. Dave Bennett reduced the deficit in the 65th minute and Channon deprived United of two valuable points when he levelled the scores with a superb double in the 78th and 89th minutes.

Sunderland's unexpected victory at Anfield — courtesy of a 29th minute penalty by Gary Rowell — was only their second success on the ground since 1935.

Liverpool enjoyed 99 per cent possession of the ball, but, in a rare Sunderland breakaway, Craig Johnston handled a rebound header from Gordon Chisom and Rowell stepped up to tuck the resultant penalty past goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar.

Trevor Brooking, who will be 35 on Sunday, found little to celebrate on his 500th league appearance for West Ham.

Time Charter favourite for Arc

PARIS (R) — Irish-bred Filly Time Charter, 9-2 favourite to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, must hold off strong challenges from Diamond Shoal and Sun Princess to take Europe's richest horseracing purse at Longchamp on Sunday.

The British-trained colt and filly will make a bold bid to reverse the Ascot placings in July when Time Charter outpaced them at the finish of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, beating Diamond Shoal by less than a length.

U.S. star Steve Cauthen, on Diamond Shoal, son of Arc winner Mill Reef, has won major races in Italy, West Germany and France this season, while Willie Carson recently won the English St. Leger and the Epsom Oaks in June on Sun Princess.

All three mounts have drawn favourable starting positions. The field have the mile-and-a-half race straight for the first furlong and those drawn in the high numbers nearest the rails have a definite advantage as they race for the first turn.

No British-trained horse has won the Arc, worth two million francs (\$248,000) to the winner this year, since Rheingold in 1973. And only three horses — Ribot, Ballymoss and Mill Reef — have achieved the Ascot-Longchamp double.

The first line of the French defence is the much-fancied Sharaya, the Aga Khan's filly with the acknowledged master of Longchamp, Yves Saint-Martin, aboard. Saint-Martin took the Aga Khan's colours to victory on Akiyda in last year's Arc.

Sharaya, quoted at 8-1 by London bookmakers, was in good shape when she won the Prix Vermeille over the Arc course and distance a few weeks ago.

With the going looking good to firm, British veteran Lester Piggott appears to have opted for the wrong mount in his bid for a fourth Arc win.

He rejected Daniel Widdenstein's filly All Along, at home on firm ground, and rides last year's third-placed filly Awaasif, who does not like hard going.

She has had only three outings this season and is unfavourably placed in stall 19.

Stanerra and Salmon Leap are the two Irish entries. Frank Dunne's five-year-old mare Stanerra has Brian Rouse aboard and has drawn number one — the most favourable starting position.

Salmon Leap's trainer Vincent O'Brien hopes jockey Pat Eddery will give him his fourth Arc win following victories by Ballymoss in 1958 and Alleged in 1977 and 1978.

Amman Little League

Results for Sept. 30

Tots		Reds 1
Blue 4		
Juniors		
Abaha 11		Foxboro 0
American Express 11		Ericsson 1
Intercon 11		Telcon 2
International Traders 1		Royal Falcons 11
Mids		
AIK 1		Arab Wings 1
Astra 1		Volvo 1
Grindlays 11		Jordan Express 4
Seniors		
Chase Manhattan 11		Holiday Inn 3
Cairo-Amman 1		Marriott 2

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

ENGLISH CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on Oct. 8, 1983. Classes are for adults, aged 17 and over.

Dates of term: 8th October - 21st December.
Times of Classes: Afternoons and evenings
Ladies classes in the mornings.

Fee: JD 29,000
Testing and registration will take place from October 2nd - 5th.
Testing 9.00 - 11.00
3.00 - 5.00
Registration 9.00 - 12.00
3.30 - 5.30
A fee of JD 0.500 will be charged for testing.

Teenagers please bring proof of age.

British Council
Rainbow Street, off First Circle
Tel. 36147/8

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

ARABIC CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on 8th October. Classes will be offered at two levels.

Dates of term: 8th October - 21st December.
Times of Classes: Mornings.
Fee: JD 29,000

Registration will take place from 2nd - 5th October from 9.00-12.00 and 3.30-5.30 p.m.

British Council
Rainbow Street, off First Circle
Tel. 36147/8

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT TO FAMILY

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, veranda, one bathroom with central heating and telephone with garden.

Location: Shmeisani near Uteby Station. Near Arabic College
Call tel. no. 666450, 669481, Amman.

FLATS AND VILLAS FOR RENT

Furnished and unfurnished villas and flats are available for rent located between 5th - 8th Circles.

For information please contact Al Salam Real Estate Office
Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, opposite San Rock Hotel
Tel: 813577

SECRETARY WANTED

A business firm is in need of a full-time secretary fluent in English with English typing, filing, shorthand, and at least three years of experience.

Salary commensurate with efficiency
Call Tel: 669791/676872; Mr. Abu Talal

SUNDAY OCTOBER 2, 1983

election of

BEST DANCERS

at

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

* Winner will receive cash prize.
* Runners up will get valuable prizes.

Luncheon specially prepared
DISCO DANCING
from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m.

DELUXE FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Each consisting of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, three bathrooms, four verandas and well-equipped kitchen with independent central heating and independent telephone for each flat.

Location: Eighth Circle - the Royal Automobile Club entrance, near the American School.
Please call tel: 842428



Sampling Dates:
2 - 5 Oct. '83



Sampling
Hours Daily
10 am - 1 pm
and
4.30 pm - 7.30 pm

Irbid

- Yarmouk Supermarket
- Arar Supermarket
- Irbid Supermarket
- Radaydeh Supermarket

GERMAN FOOD
ALL OVER
THE WORLD

WORLD

3 groups claim responsibility for Marseilles blast

MARSEILLES (R) — Three separate groups have claimed responsibility for a bomb which devastated an international trade fair in Marseilles Friday, killing one Frenchman and injuring 26 people.

Telephone callers claiming to speak for an extreme right-wing anti-immigrant organisation, an Armenian guerrilla group and an anti-American Lebanese faction all said they were responsible for the blast, which destroyed the Algerian, Soviet and U.S. pavilions at the crowded fair.

Witnesses said the bomb blew out the roof of the modern Palais des Congrès conference hall in eastern Marseilles where the fair was being held, showering debris over visitors.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, the Mayor of Marseilles, flew from Paris to visit the scene and told journalists the bomb had been placed at the entrance to the Algerian pavilion.

Shortly after the explosion a caller telephoned Marseilles police claiming responsibility on behalf of the Orly group, thought by police to be a faction of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which killed eight people in a huge blast at a Paris airport in July.

Mr. Defferre cast doubt on the authenticity of the claim, saying the anonymous call gave no details and did not correspond with the group's usual methods.

Another caller later telephoned local newspapers saying the attack was the work of the extreme right-wing, anti-immigrant Charles Varidel group, which has claimed a series of attacks on mainly North African targets in France over the past ten years.

During the night a man with a heavy foreign accent telephoned a news agency in Paris saying the Lebanese armed revolutionary factions had planned the bomb in a fight against what he called American imperialism and French intervention in Lebanon.

In late 1981 and early 1982, this group claimed responsibility for shooting dead attaches to the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Paris and for attempting to kill the acting U.S. ambassador to the French capital.

The Marseilles blast, following the July bombing at Orly Airport, brought a swift reaction from the leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party, Jacques Chirac.

"This shows yet again the need for international police co-operation to fight terrorism, which is undoubtedly becoming a real problem in France," he said.

U.S. to deny nuclear fuel to absconding states

WASHINGTON (R) — The House of Representatives has approved legislation restricting exports of nuclear materials and fuel to countries not agreeing to international safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The amendment was passed on a vote of 196-189, despite the arguments of congressmen who echoed the Reagan administration's opposition that its passage would reduce U.S. influence over nuclear policy in other countries.

The amendment's sponsor Representative Howard Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat, said it would nullify the U.S. government's approval of export of U.S.-origin nuclear fuel to Argentina.

West Germany's sale of U.S.-originated heavy water, a component of nuclear reactors which could be used for weapons, was criticised by Republicans in the Senate Friday.

The amendment would also cut off the sale of nuclear components for India's Tarapur reactor and of technology that could be used for nuclear weapons development by South Africa, Mr. Wolpe said.

The amendment was attached to a pending bill aimed at extending presidential power on the embargo of exports to further U.S. foreign policy goals or protect national security.

That bill, the Export Administration Act, is under attack from the White House.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

Q.—It seems to me that, in the last year or so, your bridge column has dealt with more and more artificial conventions. I can understand the fact that modern bridge leans more toward science, but is that for the better? For instance, negative doubles have been a recurring theme in your columns. Should I learn how to use this convention?—R. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.] A.—The scope of your question is quite a lot for one column, but I'll do my best to answer you. Yes, I do think that bridge today is better than it was years ago, and modern bidding has a lot to do with that. But no, I don't think that the average player has to concern himself with most of the new conventions—you can play very well without most of them.

The negative double is one of those conventions that, many experts believe, is essential if you play a five-card major system. It is the product of the facile bridge mind of Al Roth.

If you play a five-card major system, you frequently have to open one of a minor when you hold a four-card major suit. Suppose that partner opens one club and there has been a preemptive jump overall of two diamonds. You hold:

♠KJxx ♠Q10xx ♠xxx ♠Qx
It is quite possible that your side has a playable spot, even game, in a major suit, but how do you get there? A bid of two hearts or two spades by you would be forced,

and you clearly do not have the strength to make either bid.

Roth concluded that the opportunity to double the opponents for penalties at a low level arose rather infrequently. Therefore, the double was a relatively idle bid that could be put to better use. He decided that it should be a takeout double for the unbid suits.

The requirements for the bid are a minimum of 7 points (there's no upper limit), preferably with at least four cards in the unbid suits and tolerance for partner's suit. Obviously, the higher the level at which you make a negative double, the stronger should your hand be.

Does this mean that you can no longer double the opponents for penalties at a low level? No, it just means that you have to adopt different methods for doing so. On all hands where you want to make a penalty double, you must pass. When that gets back to opener, he is required to reopen with a double on all hands where he would have stood for a penalty double had you made one. Now you can convert his reopening double to penalties by passing.

If you open four-card major suits, the negative double is not a particularly useful weapon to have in your arsenal. Since partner quite likely would have opened in the major suit if he held one, the need to have a takeout double to locate a major-suit fit is considerably lessened.

Police search for Irish crown jewels

DUBLIN (R) — Police have launched a major search for the Irish crown jewels, stolen in 1907 before Ireland won independence from Britain and never heard of since.

Police said they had received new information on the whereabouts of the jewels, worth at least two million Irish pounds (\$2.3 million), and had ordered a series of routine searches and interviews.

The Irish Press newspaper reported that the information had come from a Dublin family entrusted with the knowledge of the secret location of the jewels, made up of a star and collar encrusted

with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.

The information was sufficiently detailed to convince police and the national museum they had a chance of finally recovering the jewels, stolen from heavily-guarded Dublin castle, the seat of British rule until it finally ended in 1921.

The paper said police using metal detectors had searched a large field in the Dublin mountains, south-west of the Irish capital, without success.

In one of the most bizarre crimes of the century the jewels, given to the order of St. Patrick by King William the Fourth of Eng-

land in 1830, disappeared just days before King Edward the Seventh was to wear them during a visit to Ireland.

The safe containing the jewels was plundered by a soldier and a policeman stood guard outside the door of the castle tower where it was located.

The robbery was seen in some quarters as a political act by Irish nationalists to embarrass the royal family.

Nine years later, there was an insurrection against British rule and a republic was proclaimed but it was not until 1921 that Ireland finally won independence from Britain.

West Germans protest Nazi congress

FALLINGBOMSTEL, West Germany (R) — Nine policemen were injured and 42 protesters briefly detained in clashes outside a hall where the West German neo-Nazi National Democratic Party (NPD) began a congress Saturday.

Police used water cannon to clear an estimated 1,000 demonstrators trying to block the entrance to the hall in the north German town of Fallingbomstel.

About 50 demonstrators wearing masks and crash helmets stoned police who then moved in with riot shields and batons. An unknown number of demonstrators were hurt in the clashes.

Windows of vehicles carrying party members to the hall after the entrance was cleared were shattered by stones and their tyres punctured by metal studs strewn across the road.

When the congress began, an hour late, the protesters marched to a nearby park for a rally.

Chile's opposition plans mass rally this month

SANTIAGO (R) — A member of Chile's democratic alliance of political parties has said the opposition was planning a mass rally next month instead of another day of protest against the rule of President Augusto Pinochet.

Enrique Silva, leader of the Radical Party, told a press conference the alliance would be irresponsible to sponsor a new protest before the government explained who caused the death of almost 50 people in five previous protests.

In the earlier mass protests called by the opposition, street violence and barricades in Santiago followed a series of general blackouts and peaceful pot-banging.

Mr. Silva also said that at the resumption of talks between the government and opposition Friday night, Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa had signalled his approval of the alliance's plan for a joint commission to draw up electoral laws.

"He showed that he was in full agreement with the alliance's idea," Mr. Silva said.

He said, however, that Mr. Jarpa told them he could not accept a proposal for a constituent

assembly because it implied a rejection of the 1980 constitution, approved by referendum, which guarantees Gen. Pinochet a hold on power until 1989.

The latest meeting was the third since Mr. Jarpa was appointed in August and the first since the alliance suspended the dialogue following a violent day of protest earlier this month.

The current president of the alliance, Gabriel Valdes, said after the meeting that all its earlier demands remained but Mr. Silva admitted that the question of Gen. Pinochet's resignation could not be touched at meetings with Mr. Jarpa.

Gen. Pinochet, who celebrated 10 years in power this month, has ordered a government-appointed body, the council of state, to study the electoral laws.

Many sectors of the non-Marxist alliance are unhappy with the blanket ban on Marxist parties included in the constitution.

It also provides for part of the congress to be appointed and for a national security council with power to veto any act by government or legislature.

Ex-CIA director names threat to world stability

SARASOTA, Florida (R) — Potential social and political unrest in debt-ridden Latin America is a greater threat to world stability over the next decade than the Soviet Union, according to former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) William Colby.

Mr. Colby, who ran the agency from 1973 to 1976, was speaking in an interview on Thursday while attending an investment seminar.

Asked what he considered the greatest current threat, Mr. Colby, now a Washington lawyer and consultant, told Reuters: "The Soviet Union is not the main problem over the next decade. Right now it's the austerity programmes, imposed on the Latin countries to meet their IMF (International Monetary Fund) commitments."

"The question is whether they will be able to meet those commitments without generating social and political unrest."

"If these should get out of hand," Mr. Colby added, "we could have quite a problem."

Mr. Colby said he still supported the idea of a verifiable nuclear freeze despite the downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1 by Soviet jet fighters with the loss of 269 lives.

"That incident doesn't change my opinion of the Soviets and what kind of people they are," he said.

"The fact is that the nuclear freeze becomes even more important as our relations deteriorate," Mr. Colby said.

The Soviet allegation that the airliner was on a spy mission was "absolute nonsense." Neither the United States nor South Korea had any need to use a civilian plane for such a purpose, he said.

Since the incident the Soviet Union had used an old debating trick to try to switch the focus of world debate, Mr. Colby said.

"Having done something very wrong, shooting down an unarmed plane with lots of innocent people, they've tried to move the discussion from what they did... to what we (the United States might have done."

threat was so predominantly aimed at their countries. Some adjustments were made as a result.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union objected to inclusion of a world map counting the warheads in nuclear arms states and a chart comparing military and social indicators. Both items were withdrawn in response and have been covered over in a companion guide to the exhibition.

The exhibition also features maps of the world's biggest capitals — including Washington, New York, Moscow, London and Tokyo — indicating with rings the death toll that would be caused by direct nuclear hits.

It originally included actual relics of the Japanese, holocausts of 1945 to illustrate the effects of nuclear explosions but these have been omitted in Vienna in favour of pictorial equivalents.

Vivid graphics and photographs depict the flattened ruins of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, carbonised

U.S. reports Soviet rocket disaster

WASHINGTON (R) — Three Soviet cosmonauts preparing to go aloft to replace two crewmen aboard the orbiting Salyut 7 space station narrowly escaped death on Tuesday when their launch rocket exploded, according to U.S. intelligence sources quoted by the Washington Post.

The sources said their space craft was ejected upwards when the rocket blew up beneath them and they returned to earth by parachute.

The Post described the accident at the remote launching area at Tyuratam in southern Soviet Asia as a major setback for the Soviet space programme.

A key question was what would now happen to the two crewmen aboard the Salyut 7 which is now in its 92nd day of orbit, it said.

The two aboard the space station are Vladimir Lyukhov and Alexander Alexandrov.

The intelligence sources said the two men could either try to return to earth in the space craft which took them into orbit or the Soviet Union could launch an unmanned craft to dock at the space station and provide them with a getaway vehicle.

This would leave the Salyut 7 unattended until another crew could be prepared for flight.

The Post said the A2 booster rocket blew up when 270 tons of kerosene and liquid oxygen ignited and exploded almost instantly, destroying the launching pad.

Lighter, turretless tanks may replace today's heavyweights from the 1990's

LONDON (R) — The world's next generation of main battle tanks are likely to be much smaller and faster than today's heavily armoured 60-tonne giants and have no gun turrets, military experts believe.

Several countries have begun research on small tanks that, apart from being faster and cheaper to build and run, would be safer for tank crews who generally suffer the highest casualties in battle.

West Germany, France and the United States are funding research on tanks between 30 and 50 tonnes. The U.S. and Sweden are both testing trail-blazing tanks that have no turret, externally mounted 120 millimetre guns and only three crew.

Military warns Filipinos

MANILA (R) — The Philippines military has issued a stern warning against street violence after a day of anti-government demonstrations during which riot police fired warning shots and used teargas and water cannon to disperse crowds.

Armed forces chief Fabian Ver said in a statement Friday night that the military would not tolerate "anarchy, intimidation, violence or coercion."

Gen. Ver's warning followed a two-hour running battle in Manila's financial district of Makati between riot police and 3,000 demonstrators, including business executives and office workers.

Police said at least five members of the riot squad and a fireman were slightly injured.

Eyewitnesses said about a dozen people were beaten by police, who were carrying sticks and shields, and an unknown number were arrested.

A student rally was also held in the capital and attracted 5,000 people. But it ended peacefully after fiery speeches denouncing the Marcos administration and the planned visit by President Reagan to the Philippines in November.

A 12-party coalition of opposition political parties has vowed to carry on a campaign for the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos, following the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Since the murder, 10 people have been killed and 200 injured in street demonstrations.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando Friday resigned from a special commission set up by the president to investigate the assassination.

The commission's hearings have been suspended after legal petitions challenging the legality of the commission and Mr. Fernando's appointment to it.

And a hunt for the editor and publisher of a leading opposition weekly newspaper ended Saturday when Rommel Corro surrendered himself to the security forces, officials said.

The Philippines Times was closed following a police raid on Thursday. Police said they confiscated a number of copies of the newspaper and office equipment which they said provided evidence of sedition.

U.S. may import food by A.D. 2000, study says

BUDAPEST (R) — The United States, the world's largest food exporter, may not even be able to feed its own people by the year 2000, according to an independent study released at a meeting of the Club of Rome here this week.

"The advanced oil-intensive and highly mechanised methods of agriculture are not likely to be sustainable," the Club of Rome said in a press statement at the end of a four-day meeting to discuss global food production.

The club, a research organisation founded in 1968 to analyse dangers threatening the world

and devise possible solutions, said: "A computerised study linking future supplies of oil to future supplies of food has been presented and the results are startling."

The results suggested that even the United States may be unable to continue exporting food by the end of the century, the statement said.

Some of the speakers from both developed and developing nations addressing the meeting, attended by around 100 scientists from 20 countries, contested the report as scientifically unfounded, informed sources said Friday night.

Solidarity activist surrenders

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity activist Jan Narozniak, 33, who was spirited away from hospital last year after being shot by police, has turned himself in to the authorities, Polish newspapers said Saturday.

He becomes the latest of more than 320 Solidarity underground figures who have taken advantage of a government amnesty announced when martial law was abolished on July 22.

Mr. Narozniak was distributing leaflets for the free trade union, then under suspension by Poland's military rulers, when he was shot in the leg by police after refusing to stop.

Union backers freed him while he was under guard in hospital and he had since been in hiding.

He was the hero of a major clash between Solidarity and the government in November 1980 when he was arrested for publishing a secret government document on combating dissidents. He was released only after the union threatened a general strike in the Warsaw region.

The press reports said Mr. Narozniak was sent home after revealing details of his underground involvement and pledging to obey the law.

Union backers freed him while he was under guard in hospital and he had since been in hiding.

He was the hero of a major clash between Solidarity and the government in November 1980 when he was arrested for publishing a secret government document on combating dissidents. He was released only after the union threatened a general strike in the Warsaw region.

The press reports said Mr. Narozniak was sent home after revealing details of his underground involvement and pledging to obey the law.

COLUMN 8

'Elizabeth R' wants to win Derby

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth's supreme ambition is for one of her racehorses to win the Derby classic, according to a new book that comes close to being an authorised biography. The British monarch has won every other British classic as a keen racehorse owner but the 200-year-old Derby, Britain's premier horse race, has eluded her. The book "Elizabeth R", which takes its title from her formal style Elizabeth regina, or queen, says the 57-year-old queen turns to racing and horse breeding for her main escape from cares of state. "She concentrates for her pleasure on the subject she has mastered completely, horse racing and breeding," it said. Even on the morning of her coronation 30 years ago, according to author Elizabeth Longford, she was eager for news about her favourite horse Aureole and took a call from her trainer on the subject.

Obese woman needs treatment to stand up

LONDON (R) — A young woman who was too fat to stand has been placed on a special diet in hospital to reduce her 215-kg weight. The unidentified woman, aged 20, at first occupied two beds. But after six weeks treatment she had lost "a fair amount" of weight and could walk, said a hospital spokesman at Mansfield, near the city of Nottingham in the English Midlands. Before going to hospital, she had been unable to leave home for two years and spent her time lying on a mattress.

Indian premier defends sterilisation

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has defended sterilisation as the most practical form of birth control for poorer people. The Indian leader was speaking at a ceremony here during which she and Qian Qixiong, minister in charge of China's family planning commission, received the first annual U.S. awards for promoting solutions to family planning questions. "With low incomes and crowded homes, couples can seldom afford to, or have the ability to use contraceptives. So they choose sterilisation," she said.

Crash restricts Tornado flights

LONDON (R) — Flights by all 260 of the new Tornado warplanes in service in three West European countries have been restricted after one of them crashed, the British Defence Ministry said Saturday. The multi-role plane, designed to form the backbone of the West German, British and Italian air forces until the next century, will fly only missions deemed operationally necessary until the cause of last Tuesday's crash in eastern England is known, a ministry spokesman said.

'East Germans enjoy freedom'

BONN (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker was quoted in an interview published Saturday as saying that East German citizens are guaranteed full freedom of religious belief and conscience. But Dr. Honecker, in the interview appearing in the West German religious monthly Luthersche Monatshefte, said this freedom should not be used to violate the communist state's legal system or constitution. He appeared to refer to the Protestant Church's pledge to work for disarmament independent of the state, a stance officially frowned upon.

Warder shoots dead transvaal inmate

PRETORIA (R) — A prisoner was shot dead and two prison officials were seriously injured Friday at a South African prison where 11 other men have already died violently in the past 10 months. A warder shot dead a prisoner after he and another convict were alleged to have stabbed a senior prison officer with a sharpened copper pipe at Barberton prison in Eastern Transvaal, the prison service said in a statement.